Publication number: 2002-229042

Date of publication of application: 14.08.2002

Int.CI. G02F 1/1339 G02F 1/13 G09F 9/00

.

Application number: 2001-029363

**Applicant: HITACHI INDUSTRIES CO LTD** 

Date of filing: 06.02.2001

Inventor:

10 HIRAI AKIRA

**HACHIMAN SATOSHI** 

NAKAYAMA YUKINORI

NAITO MASAMI

**MURAYAMA TAKAO** 

15 -----

SUBSTRATE-BONDING DEVICE

[Abstract]

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To highly accuratly and quickly bond a substrate in

20 vacuum.

25

SOLUTION: A first table 4 for detachably holding one of the upper and the lower substrates, and a second table 3 opposed to the first table 4 and to detachably hold the other substrate are provided in a vacuum chamber 2. A first moving means, which holds at least either of the tables 3 and 4 through first shafts 15 inserted into a plurality of first opening parts 2b of the vacuum chamber 2,

respectively, and moves either in parallel with the glued surface of each substrate, and a second moving means which holds at least either of the tables 3 and 4, and moves vertically to the glued surface of each substrate are provided outside the vacuum chamber 2. Each first opening part 2b is provided with a first elastic sealing member S1, which airtightly holds the space between the inside of the vacuum chamber 2 and the first shaft 15.

# [Claim(s)]

5

10

15

[Claim 1] A substrate bonding device carried out in such a manner that two substrates are disposed in a vacuum chamber, facing each other, one of the two substrates having an adhesive applied thereon, and the two substrates are bonded to each other in a vacuumed state after position arrangement, having a predetermined extreme interval therebetween, the substrate bonding device comprising: a first table formed in the vacuum chamber for detachably supporting any of the two substrates; a second table formed in the vacuum chamber to face the first table, for detachably supporting the other substrate; a first moving unit formed outside the vacuum chamber for supporting at least one of the first and second tables, placing first shafts inserted into a plurality of first opening portions formed at predetermined intervals on the bottom surface of the vacuum chamber between the first moving unit and at least one of the first and second tables, and for moving in a parallel direction with respect to the bonding surfaces of the two substrates to conduct the position arrangement of the two substrates; a second moving unit formed outside the vacuum chamber for

supporting at least one of the two substrates and moving in a vertical direction with respect to the bonding surfaces of the two substrates to conduct the bonding of the two substrates; and a first elastic seal member formed along the outer periphery of each of the first opening portions of the vacuum chamber for maintaining air tightness between the vacuum chamber and each of the first shafts.

5

10

15

[Claim 2] A substrate bonding device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first elastic seal member has an elastic bellows placed around the outer periphery of each of the first shafts in such a manner as to slide along the outer periphery of each of the first shafts, having one end fixed to the outer periphery of each of the first opening portions of the vacuum chamber and the other end fixed to a magnetic seal.

[Claim 3] A device according to claim 2, wherein the elastic bellows is connected to the vacuum chamber at one end thereof, placing a slide member moving in a parallel direction with respect to the bonding surfaces of the two substrates between the upper and lower ends thereof.

[Claim 4] A device according to any one of claims 1, 2, or 3, wherein the second moving unit is formed to support at least one of the first and second tables in such a manner as to be connected to at least one of the first and second tables, placing second shafts inserted to a plurality of second opening portions formed at predetermined intervals on the top surface of the vacuum chamber between at least one of the first and second tables and the second moving unit, and a second elastic seal member is formed along the outer periphery of each of the second opening portions of the vacuum chamber for maintaining air tightness between the vacuum chamber and each of the second shafts.

[Title of the Invention]

SUBSTRATE-BONDING DEVICE

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

5 [Field of the Invention] The present invention relates to a substrate bonding

device, and more particularly, to a substrate bonding device that is allowed to

bond upper and lower substrates facing each other in a vacuum chamber to each

other, which is especially useful in assembling a liquid crystal display panel.

[0002]

15

10 [Description of the Prior Art] A liquid crystal display panel is constructed in such

a manner that two glass substrates on which transparent electrodes or thin film

transistor arrays are mounted are bonded at an extremely narrow interval of

about several  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  m to each other as the one substrate is provided with a

generally \$\Pi\$-shaped seal material that is formed on the peripheral surface thereof

and is bonded to the other by means of adhesive applied on predetermined

positions of the outer peripheries of the substrates (Hereinafter, the substrates

after bonding are referred to cells). Then, liquid crystal is filled in the space formed between the two substrates bonded by means of the adhesive.

[0003] A conventional substrate bonding device that carries out the filling of the liquid crystal in such a manner that the liquid crystal is first placed on the one substrate on which the seal material is patterned in the \$\mathbb{\pi}\$-shape, without having any liquid crystal inlet, and then, the other side substrate is placed over the one side substrate in a vacuum chamber, thereby bonding the two substrates to each other at a predetermined interval. This is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2000-284295.

5

10

15

[0004] As disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2000-284295, the conventional device has a vacuum chamber that is divided into upper and lower chamber units. The one side substrate is placed on the back surface of a pressurizing plate in the upper chamber unit, and the other side is placed on the table in the lower chamber unit. And, the conventional device couples the upper and lower chamber units with each other to thereby form the single vacuum chamber in which the two substrates face each other.

[0005] At this time, in the conventional device the upper and lower chamber units are moved along the table in the parallel direction to the bonding face of each substrate, thus to execute position arrangement of the two substrates. Next, the interval between the two substrates becomes little by little narrow such that the upper and lower substrates are bonded to each other, being placed between the pressurizing plate and the table.

[0006] Furthermore, the table of the device is a part of the lower chamber unit in such a manner as to be moved horizontally freely together with the lower chamber unit in a state of being separated from the upper chamber unit. Thereby, the table is used as a part of the returning system of the lower substrate, which is effectively utilized upon coating the seal material, the adhesive, and the liquid crystal.

[0007]

5

10

15

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] According to the prior art, since the position arrangement of the two substrates are conducted in the vacuumed state, the coupled portion of the upper and lower chamber units and the assembled

portion of the lower chamber unit with the table have the pressure applied by the atmospheric pressure which is in proportion to their area in the vacuum chamber. For example, if the vacuum chamber having a diameter of 700 mm is used to bond the glass substrates each having a size 400 mm x 500 mm, the coupling portion of the upper and lower chamber units has the load of 38.9 kN (3.97 X 103 kgf) applied thereto.

5

10

15

[0008] Moreover, as the size of substrate becomes large, recently, the load applied to the coupling portion or the assembled portion becomes increased, such that it is difficult to move the table with precision upon position arrangement of the two substrates.

[0009] To remove the above-discussed problems, at this time, there is a way of reducing the area of the assembled portion of the table with the lower chamber unit, not to apply the load thereto. In this case, the support member of the table has to be reduced in thickness, but since it is used to support the center portion of the table, the reduction of thickness of the support member causes the periphery of the table to be undesirably bent. Thus, the lower substrate is bent

upwardly with respect to the upper substrate, which fails to obtain good bonding results between the upper and lower substrates.

[0010] To maintain the lower substrate at a flat state, there is a way of raising the stiffness of the table. In this case, however, the table gets heavy. If the heavy table is supported by a relatively thin support member, it is easily to be shaken. Therefore, the table should be moved with carefulness upon the position arrangement of each substrate. Thus, the formation of heavy table causes the working efficiency to be considerably low. This way also fails to obtain good bonding results between the upper and lower substrates.

[0011] Accordingly, the present invention has been made in view of the above-mentioned problems occurring in the prior art, and an object of the present invention is to provide a substrate bonding device that can execute the bonding of substrates in a vacuumed state with precision and at a substantially high speed.

15 **[0012]** 

5

10

[Means for Solving the Problem] To achieve the above object, according to the present invention as claimed in claim 1, a substrate bonding device is carried out in such a manner that two substrates are disposed in a vacuum chamber, facing each other, one of the two substrates having adhesive applied thereon, and the two substrates are bonded to each other in a vacuumed state after position arrangement, having a predetermined extreme interval therebetween, the substrate bonding device including: a first table formed in the vacuum chamber for detachably supporting any of the two substrates; a second table formed in the vacuum chamber to face the first table, for detachably supporting the other substrate; a first moving unit formed outside the vacuum chamber for supporting at least one of the first and second tables, placing first shafts inserted into a plurality of first opening portions formed at predetermined intervals on the bottom surface of the vacuum chamber between the first moving unit and at least one of the first and second tables, and for moving in a parallel direction with respect to the bonding surfaces of the two substrates to conduct the position arrangement of the two substrates; a second moving unit formed outside the

5

10

15

vacuum chamber for supporting at least one of the two substrates and moving in a vertical direction with respect to the bonding surfaces of the two substrates to conduct the bonding of the two substrates; and a first elastic seal member formed along the outer periphery of each of the first opening portions of the vacuum chamber for maintaining the air tightness between the vacuum chamber and each of the first shafts.

5

10

15

[0013] According to the present invention as claimed in claim 1, the first elastic seal member has an elastic bellows placed around the outer periphery of each of the first shafts in such a manner as to slide along the outer periphery of each of the first shafts, having one end fixed to the outer periphery of each of the first opening portions of the vacuum chamber and the other end fixed to a magnetic seal.

[0014] According to the present invention as claimed in claim 2, the elastic bellows is connected to the vacuum chamber at one end thereof, placing a slide member moving in a parallel direction with respect to the bonding surfaces of the two substrates between the upper and lower ends thereof.

[0015] According to the present invention as claimed in any of claim 1, 2, or 3, the second moving unit is formed to support at least one of the first and second tables in such a manner as to be connected to at least one of the first and second tables, placing second shafts inserted to a plurality of second opening portions formed at predetermined intervals on the top surface of the vacuum chamber between at least one of the first and second tables and the second moving unit, and a second elastic seal member is formed along the outer periphery of each of the second opening portions of the vacuum chamber for maintaining the air tightness between the vacuum chamber and each of the second shafts.

# 10 [0016]

15

5

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereinafter, an explanation of the substrate bonding device according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention is given with reference to FIGS. 1 to 5.

[0017] In FIG. 1, a reference numeral 1 denotes the substrate bonding device of the present invention. The substrate bonding device 1, as shown in FIG. 1, includes a vacuum chamber 2 in which two substrates (hereinafter, the one

substrate is referred to as the upper substrate B1, and the other as the lower substrate B2) are bonded in a vacuumed sate, an upper table 3 (a second table) supporting the upper substrate B1, a lower table (a first table) 4 supporting the lower substrate B2, a Z-axis movement base 10 for moving the upper table 3 in upward and downward directions (in a direction of axis Z in FIG. 1), a movement table T1 (first moving unit) for moving the lower table 4 in a horizontal direction. that is, in forward and backward directions (in a direction of axis Y in FIG. 1), in left and right directions (in a direction of axis X in FIG. 1), and in a direction of axis  $\theta$  in FIG. 1, and a mark observation optical system C1 for observing the position arrangement marks of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2. [0018] First, an explanation of the construction of the vacuum chamber 2 is given. The vacuum chamber 2 is provided with an opening portion 2c to and from which the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are inserted and drawn, a gate valve 5 for opening/closing the opening portion 2c in such a manner as to move the

5

10

15

opening portion 2c in upward and downward directions, and an exhaust valve 6

connected to a vacuum pump which is not shown for exhausting air to make the vacuum chamber 2 in a vacuumed state.

[0019] Further, the vacuum chamber 2 is provided with a plurality of support cleats 7 supporting the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 and a support mechanism 8 moving the plurality of support cleats 7 in the upward and downward directions and in the forward and backward directions. At this time, a pair of support mechanism 8 are mounted at the both ends of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 inserted from the opening portion 2c of the vacuum chamber 2(at the both end portions thereof in the forward and backward directions with respect to the plurality of support cleats 7 in such a manner as to support the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 horizontally (in a parallel relation to the planes X and Y in FIG. 1).

5

10

15

[0020] The vacuum chamber 2 is further provided on the upper portion thereof with a plurality of windows 27 through which the position arrangement marks of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are observed through through holes

(which are not shown) formed on the upper table 3 by means of the mark observation optical system C1.

[0021] Next, an explanation of the construction of the upper table 3 and the Z-axis movement base 3 is given. The upper table 3 has static suction electrodes and vacuum suction holes thereon to protect and support the upper substrate B1 from the static electricity and vacuum suction. Under the above construction, the upper table 3 is connected to the Z-axis movement base 10 through a second shaft 9 that is inserted and connected to each of four opening portions (second opening portions) 2a formed on the vacuum chamber 2.

5

10

15

[0022] At this time, the Z-axis movement base 10 is moved in the upward and downward directions by having a pair of liner guides 11A formed at the both ends thereof, a pair of guide members 11A mounted to the frame of a device cooperating with the linear guides 11A in such a manner as to be moved in upward and downward directions, a motor 12 having the same output shaft as the axis Z of FIG. 1, and a ball screw 13 having one end cooperating with the Z-axis movement base 10 and the other end cooperating with the output shaft of the

motor 12. Thereby, the upper table 3 is ascendable and descendable in the upward and downward directions.

[0023] Between the outer periphery of each of the opening portions 2a and the Zaxis movement base 10 is provided a vacuum seal (a second elastic seal member) that is mounted on the outer periphery of each of the second shafts 9, such that when the second shafts 9 each are moved upwardly and downwardly together with the Z-axis movement base 10, the vacuum chamber 2 is kept at the air sealed state. As shown in FIG. 1, the vacuum seal is formed of a vacuum bellows (an elastic bellows) that is mounted over the vacuum chamber 2, secured on the periphery of each of the opening portions 2a at one end thereof and on the Z-axis movement base 10 at the other end thereof, such that the vacuum chamber 2 maintains the air sealed state after the vacuuming process to allow the upper table 3 to be ascendably and descendably moved.

5

10

15

[0024] Next, an explanation on the construction of the lower table 4 and the movement table T1 will be given hereinafter. The lower table 4 has static suction electrodes and vacuum suction holes thereon to protect and support the lower

substrate B2 from the static electricity and vacuum suction. Under the above construction, the lower table 4 is connected to the movement table T1 through a first shaft 15 that is inserted and connected to each of four opening portions (first opening portions) 2b formed on the vacuum chamber 2.

5

10

15

[0025] The movement table T1 has an X stage 16 formed at the lower portion of the device, a Y stage 18 disposed on the X stage 16, a  $\theta$  stage 20 disposed on the Y stage, and a plate-like assembling body 15A mounted on the  $\theta$  stage 20 in such a manner as to be fixed on the lower ends of the first shafts 15. At this time, the X stage 16 is configured such that the Y stage 18 is moved in the left and right directions (the direction of axis X) by means of a driving motor 17, and the Y stage 18 is configured such that the  $\theta$  stage 20 is moved in the forward and downward directions (the direction of axis Y) by means of a driving motor 19. Moreover, the  $\theta$  stage 20 is configured such that the assembling body 15A is moved in the direction of axis  $\theta$  of FIG. 1 by means of a driving motor 22, placing a rotary bearing 21 between the assembling body 15A and the  $\theta$  stage 20.

[0026] In this case, between the outer periphery of each of the opening portions 2b and the movement table T1 is provided a vacuum seal (a first elastic seal member) S1 that is mounted on the outer periphery of each of the first shafts 15, such that when the first shafts 15 each are moved upwardly and downwardly together with the movement table T1, the vacuum chamber 2 is kept at the air sealed state. As shown in FIG. 1, the vacuum seal S1 includes a vacuum bellows (an elastic bellows) 23 that is fixed to the vacuum chamber 2 at the bottom end portion thereof, a magnetic seal 24 disposed on the lower portion of the vacuum bellows 23, a cross roller guide (slide member) 25 mounted at the lower portion of the magnetic seal 24, and a support base 26 disposed downwardly of the lower portion of the cross roller guide 25.

5

10

15

[0027] In this case, the magnetic seal 24 includes bearings 24a and 24b adapted to slide along the outer periphery of each of the first shafts 15, a magnetic body seal member 24c mounted between the bearings 24a and 24b, and a housing 24d accommodating the bearings 24a and 24b and the magnetic body seal member 24c therein.

[0028] As shown in FIGS. 1 and 5, the cross roller guide 25 is provided with an upper plate 25a fixed at the bottom of the housing 24d, '#'-shaped four guide shafts 25b, and four maintaining bodies 25c formed at the cross portions with the guide shafts 25b in such a manner as to slide along the guide shafts 25b. As shown in FIG. 5, at this time, the guide shafts 25b are formed of the two Xdirection guide shafts each are extended to the direction of axis X and fixed at the bottom surface of the upper plate 25a and the two Y-direction guide shafts each are extended to the direction of axis Y and fixed to a support plate of the support base 26 as will be discussed below. Also, the maintaining bodies 25c each have a groove portion through which the X-direction guide shaft freely slides at the one surface thereof (the top surface thereof in FIG. 1) and a groove portion through which the Y-direction guide shaft freely slides at the other surface thereof (the bottom surface thereof in FIG. 1).

5

10

15

[0029] The support base 26 has support members formed downwardly of the lower portion of the vacuum chamber 2 and the support plate fixed at the bottom portions of the support members.

[0030] At this time, the vacuum bellows 23 is fixed to the periphery of each of the opening portions 2b of the vacuum chamber 2 at the top end thereof and fixed to the top end portion of the housing 24d at the bottom end thereof. Also, the housing 24d is fixed to the upper plate 25a of the cross roller guide 25 at the bottom end portion thereof. Moreover, the cross roller guide 25 is fixed to the support plate of the support base 26 secured to the vacuum chamber 2 at the bottom portion thereof.

[0031] At this time, each of the first shafts 15 is inserted and connected into a passage (having a larger outer diameter than the first shaft 15) formed on the upper plate 25a of the cross roller guide 25 and the support base 26, which is not shown in the drawing. In this case, if the first shaft 15 is moved together with the movement table T1, since the vacuum bellows 23 is coupled to the cross roller guide 25 at the lower end thereof, placing the magnetic seal 24 therebetween, it is moved horizontally together with the cross roller guide 25. Additionally, if the movement table T1 is rotated in the direction of axis  $\theta$  as shown in FIG. 1, the

magnetic body seal member 24c of the magnetic seal 24 serves to suck the rotating force of the first shaft 15.

[0032] Then, an explanation of the construction of the mark observation optical system C1 is given. The mark observation optical system C1 includes an image recognizing camera 28 and an XYZ stage 29 that moves the image recognizing camera 28 in the directions of axes X, Y, and Z, as shown in FIG. 1. At this time, the XYZ stage 29 has an electric motor having the output shafts in the directions of axes X, Y, and Z such that the image recognizing camera 28 can be moved to each axis direction. The mark observation optical system C1 is mounted upwardly of each of the windows 27 of the vacuum chamber 2 such that it can observe the position arrangement marks formed on the two crossed portions or the four portions of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2.

5

10

15

[0033] Now, an explanation of the operations of the substrate bonding device 1 of the present invention is given with reference to FIGS. 1 and 5.

[0034] At this time, seal is coated to predetermined height and section (width) in a generally □-shaped line on any (the lower substrate B2 in the preferred

embodiment of the present invention) of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 such that when the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are bonded to each other, liquid crystal is poured in the portion into which the seal is formed. Also, the upper substrate B1 supported by the upper table 3 is previously placed toward the lower portion (the lower portion of FIGS. 2 to 4). Furthermore, a predetermined amount of liquid crystal is filled on the lower substrate B2 supported by the lower table 4 such that the interval between the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is an optimal gap when the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are bonded.

[0035] First, the lower substrate B2 on which the seal is coated and patterned and the liquid crystal is filled in the inside of the □-shaped seal pattern is sucked and fixed on the hand 30 of a substrate conveying robot, as shown in FIG. 2. Then, the gate valve 5 of the vacuum chamber 2 is opened to cause the opening portion 2c of the vacuum chamber 2 to be opened. After that, the hand 30 of the substrate conveying robot is inserted into the opening portion 2c to release the suction of the lower substrate B2.

[0036] Before the suction of the lower substrate B2 is released, at this time, the support mechanism 8 moves the support cleats 7 toward the lower substrate B2 (in the direction of axis Y in FIG. 2) and also raises it in the direction of axis Z in FIG. 2, with a result of contacting the support cleats 7 with the bottom surface of the lower substrate B2. After the support cleats 7 are contacted with the bottom surface of the lower substrate B2, the suction of the lower substrate B2 is released to allow the lower substrate B2 to be supported by means of the support cleats 7, thereby transferring the lower substrate B2.

[0037] After the transferring of the lower substrate B1 is finished, the substrate conveying robot retracts the hand 30, and after the retracting, the support mechanism 8 is descended to transfer the lower substrate B2 on the lower table 4, such that the lower substrate B2 is supported by the lower table 4. At this time, the lower table 4 has grooves (which are not shown) into which the support cleats 7 are inserted, and as the support mechanism 8 is descended, the support cleats 7 are inserted into the grooves of the lower table 4. Also, the support cleats 7 are moved downwardly from the surface (the supported surface of the lower

substrate B2) of the lower table 4, with a result that the lower substrate B2 is transferred on the lower table 4, as shown in FIG. 3.

[0038] After the lower substrate B2 is vacuumed and sucked on the lower table 4, the support mechanism 8 retracts and raises the support cleats 7 from the lower substrate B2, and then moves the support cleats 7 again to transfer the upper substrate B1.

5

10

15

[0039] After that, the upper substrate B1 is sucked and fixed on the hand 30 of the substrate conveying robot, as discussed above, and the hand 30 of the substrate conveying robot is inserted into the opening portion 2c. After that, the suction of the suction of the upper substrate B1 is released to cause the support mechanism 8 to raise the support cleats 7 such that the upper substrate B1 is transferred on the support cleats 7.

[0040] After the transferring of the upper substrate B2 is finished, the support mechanism 8 ascends the upper substrate B1 such that the upper substrate B1 is supported by the upper table 3. After the upper substrate B1 is vacuumed and sucked on the upper table 3, the support cleats 7 still remain at the positions.

And, the substrate conveying robot retracts the hand 30, and if the retracting is finished, the gate valve 5 is closed to allow the opening portion 2c to be closed.

After that, the vacuum chamber 2 is vacuumed by using the vacuum pump connected to the exhaust valve 6.

[0041] At a point where the vacuum pressure of the vacuum chamber 2 reaches a predetermined desired pressure by the vacuum exhaustion, the support force of the upper table 3 with respect to the upper substrate B1 is converted to the static suction by using a static zipper (static electrodes). At this time, the support mechanism 8 retracts the support cleats 7 after the upper substrate B1 is supported on the upper table 3 in the static suction state.

5

10

15

[0042] Further, when the support cleats 7 are raised, the upper table B1 is not vacuumed and sucked on the upper table 3 but supported by means of the support cleats 7. At the point where the vacuum pressure of the vacuum chamber 2 reaches the predetermined desired pressure by the vacuum exhaustion, the upper table 3 just supports the upper substrate B1 in the static suction state.

[0043] Next, if the support cleats 6 are retracted, the motor 12 is driven to descend the Z-axis movement base 10, as shown in FIG. 4 and thus to move the upper substrate B1 near to the lower substrate B2. And, in the state where the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are adjacent to each other, the position arrangement marks are photographed by the image recognizing camera 28 of the mark observation optical system C1, and the XYZ stage 29 is controlled to correspond the center axis of the image recognizing camera 28 with the position arrangement marks.

[0044] After that, the deviation percentage between the position arrangement marks on the upper substrate B1 and those on the lower substrate B2 is obtained. Then, based upon the deviation percentage, the movement table T1 is driven to correspond the position arrangement marks on the upper substrate B1 with those on the lower substrate B2. Hereinafter, an explanation of the movement of the first shafts 15, the magnetic seal 24 and the cross-roller guide 25 in the position arrangement of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 by the movement table T1 is given with reference to FIG. 5.

[0045] A symbol P in FIG. 5 denotes the center position of the support base 26, and Q denotes the center position of the assembling body 15A. Unlike FIG. 1, on the other hand, the assembling body 15A in FIG. 5 is formed larger than the support base 26 so as to easily understand the construction of FIG. 5. Also, the position arrangement is explained with respect to the first shaft 15 placed at the upper portion of the left side of the figure.

[0046] As shown in FIG. 5, as the Y-axis direction guide shafts of the cross roller guide 25 are fixed to the support base 26, they do not move, but the X-axis direction guide shafts thereof move by means of the movement of the first shafts 15 fixed to the assembling body 15A, placing the magnetic seal 24 and the upper plate 25a of the cross roller guide 25 therebetween. At this time, the lower end of the vacuum bellows 23 is fixed to the housing 24d of the magnetic seal 24 fixed to the upper plate 25a and does not rotate itself, thereby carrying out the movement in the horizontal direction (the direction of axes X and Y). Further, since the first shafts 15 are fixed to the assembling body 15A, they are all rotated in the

direction of axis  $\theta$ . The displacement of rotation between each of the first shaft 15 and the vacuum bellows 23 is absorbed by means of the magnetic seal 24. [0047] When the position arrangement of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is carried out, therefore, the lower table 4 is moved in the direction of each of the axis X, Y, and  $\theta$  as shown in FIG. 5 by using the movement table T1, placing the assembling body 15A and each of the first shafts 15 between the lower table 4 and the movement table T1, and at this time, the movement of each first shaft 15 is absorbed by the magnetic seal 24 to the cross roller guide 25, such that the vacuum chamber 2 can be maintained at a vacuumed state, without any damage of the vacuum bellows 23.

arrangement of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is just from the assembling body 15A of each of the first shafts 15 to the lower table 4. At this time, as the lower table 4 is supported by the plurality of first shafts 15, there is no need to make the strength raised. Also, as the plurality of first shafts 15 are used to support the lower table 4, each of them may have a substantially low

thickness. Also, each of the magnetic seals 24 may become small-sized. The lower table 4, the first shafts 25, and the magnetic seals 24 are moved by the movement table T1 can have relatively light weight. In this case, when the vacuum chamber 2 is vacuumed, the external pressure applied to the magnetic seals 24 can be reduced.

5

10

15

[0049] According to the substrate bonding device of the present invention, the lower table 4 can maintain the flatness to allow the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 to be kept in a parallel relation to each other, thereby obtaining the lightness of the weight and the reduction of the external pressure. Thus, the position arrangement can be conducted with ease and precision and at a very high speed by using the image recognizing camera 28.

[0050] Furthermore, in the construction of the present invention, the external pressure applied to the magnetic seals 24 works in the direction (the upward and downward directions in FIG. 1) of compressing the vacuum bellows 23, but in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, it is transferred to the support base 26, placing the cross roller guides 25 between the magnetic seals 24 and the

support base 26. Thus, the load of the vacuum bellows 23 itself becomes low so that the lifetime of the fixed portions formed by welding is not reduced.

[0051] After the position arrangement of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is carried out in the manner as mentioned above, next, the upper table 3 is further descended by using the Z-axis movement base 10 such that the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are bonded to each other, having a predetermined amount of seal applied between them.

5

10

15

[0052] At this time, the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are maintained in the parallel relation to each other, and even if the seal is removed, there is no problem that it still remains therebetween. Also, the interval between the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 becomes narrow at a constant speed, such that the liquid crystal is pressed and little by little spreads in the inside of the phaped area formed by the seal. At this state, the position arrangement of the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is not misaligned, and light is irradiated by using light source to light hardening adhesive previously coated for temporarily fixing the substrates B1 and B2 thus to prevent the position to be arranged from

differing from the real position. Then, the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are temporarily fixed.

[0053] After that, the static suction between the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is released to raise the upper table 3, and the exhaust valve 6 is closed.

Next, the vacuum chamber 2 is in an atmospheric pressure by opening an atmospheric opening valve which is not shown in the drawing. Thereby, as the atmospheric pressure works between the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2, the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 are pressurized to allow the liquid crystal to spread in the whole area formed by the seal.

5

10

15

[0054] After the vacuum chamber 2 has been under the atmospheric pressure, the support mechanism 8 descends the support cleats 7 to the grooves on the lower table 4. Then, the support mechanism 8 permits the support cleats 7 to be moved forwardly and ascended, such that the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 at the temporarily fixed state are supported and transferred by the support cleats 7.

[0055] Next, the gate valve 5 is opened to allow the opening portion 2c of the vacuum chamber 2 to be opened such that the hand 30 of the substrate

conveying robot is inserted through the opening portion 2c. By using the hand 30, the upper and lower substrates (the cells) B1 and B2 that are bonded to each other and supported on the support cleats 7 are drawn and delivered to a device of conducting next real processes. At this time, the real bonding may be finished in the vacuum chamber 2.

5

10

15

[0056] In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the four first shafts

15 are employed to support the lower table 4, but the number of first shafts is not

limited thereto and is adjustable appropriately. Also, the number of first shafts 15

may be set differently from that of second shafts 9.

[0057] In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, so as to align and bond the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2, the movement of the direction of axis Z between the upper and lower substrates B1 and B2 is conducted by the upper table 3 side, but as discussed above, the weight of the movement table T1 can be light, such that it is possible to have the movement table T1 (which is mounted at the same position as the upper table 3 and conducts the same

operation as the upper table 3) on which a Z-axis table is mounted employed in the present invention.

[0058] Additionally, the substrate bonding device of the present invention is not restricted to the manufacturing process of a liquid crystal display, but for example, it is applicable to the bonding process of a register film on the substrate in the vacuum chamber and to a bonding process of a print substrate in the vacuum chamber.

[0059]

5

15

[Effects of the Invention] As set forth in the foregoing, according to the present invention, a substrate bonding device can execute the bonding of substrates in a vacuumed state with precision and at a substantially high speed.

[Description of Drawings]

- FIG. 1 is a side view showing the construction of a substrate bonding device according to the present invention.
- FIG. 2 is a view describing the operation of inserting a lower substrate in a vacuum chamber in the substrate bonding device of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a view describing the operation of moving and transferring the lower substrate on a lower table in the substrate bonding device of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a view describing the operation of the position arrangement of the upper and lower substrates and the bonding operation of the substrates in the substrate bonding device of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a view describing the movements of first shafts, magnetic seals and cross roller guides upon operation of position arrangement of the upper and lower substrates, when viewed from the top of the drawing.

# 10 [Explanation on Reference Numerals]

- 1: substrate bonding device
- 2: vacuum chamber
- 3: upper table
- 4: lower table
- 15 **5: gate valve**

5

9: second shaft

10: Z-axis movement table

12: motor

14 and 23: vacuum bellows

15: first shaft

5 **24: magnetic seal** 

25: cross roller guide

T1: movement table

S1: vacuum seal

C1: mark observation optical system

10 **B1: upper substrate** 

**B2: lower substrate** 

#### (19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2002-229042 (P2002-229042A)

(43)公開日 平成14年8月14日(2002.8.14)

(51) Int.Cl. <sup>7</sup>		酸別記号	FΙ			ケーマコード(参考)	
G 0 2 F	1/1339	5 0 5	C 0 2 F	1/1339	505	2H088	
	1/13	101		1/13	1.01	2H089	
G09F	9/00	3 3 8	C 0 9 F	9/00	338	5G435	

#### 審査請求 有 請求項の数4 OL (全 9 頁)

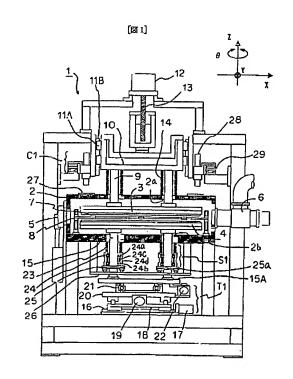
(21)出顧番号	特顏2001-29363(P2001-29363)	(71)出願人 000233077	
		株式会社 日立イン	ダストリイズ
(22) 出顧日	平成13年2月6日(2001.2.6)	東京都足立区中川四	丁目13番17号
		(72)発明者 平井 明	
		茨城県竜ケ崎市向陽·	台5 丁目2番 日立テ
		<b>クノエンジニアリン</b>	グ株式会社竜ケ崎工場
		内	
		(72)発明者 八幡 聡	
		茨城県電ケ崎市向陽·	台5 「目2番 日立テ
		クノエンジニアリン	グ株式会社竜ケ崎工場
		内	
		(74)代理人 100059269	
		弁理士 秋本 正実	
		开程工 秋本 正英	and Advances and a
			最終頁に続く

## (54) 【発明の名称】 基板貼り合せ装置

### (57)【要約】

【課題】 真空中での基板の貼り合せを高精度に、且つ 素早く行うこと

【解決手段】 真空チャンバ2内に、上下の基板の一方を着脱自在に保持する第一のテーブル4と、この第一のテーブル4に対向し且つ他方の基板を着脱自在に保持する第二のテーブル3とを備える。更に、真空チャンバ2外に、この真空チャンバ2の複数の第一の開口部2bに各々挿通する第一のシャフト15を介して各テーブル3、4の少なくとも何れか一方を保持し且つ各基板の貼り合せ面に平行に移動する第一の移動手段と、各テーブル3、4の少なくとも何れか一方を保持し且つ各基板の貼り合せ面に垂直に移動する第二の移動手段とを備える。そして、各第一の開口部2bに、真空チャンバ2内と第一のシャフト15との間を気密に保持する第一の弾性シール部材S1を設けること。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 少なくとも何れか一方に接着剤を設けた 貼り合せ対象物たる基板同士の各々を、真空チャンバ内 で上下に対向させて保持し、且つ位置決めを行うと共に 間隔を狭めて真空中で貼り合せる基板貼り合せ装置であって、

前記真空チャンバ内に、前記各基板の内の何れか一方を 着脱自在に保持する第一のテーブルと、該第一のテーブ ルに対向して配設し且つ他方の基板を着脱自在に保持す る第二のテーブルとを備える一方、

前記真空チャンバ外に、該真空チャンバに間隔を設けて 形成した複数の第一の開口部に各々挿通する第一のシャフトを介して前記第一及び第二のテーブルの内の少なく とも何れか一方を保持し且つ前記各基板の貼り合せ面に 対し平行に移動して当該各基板の位置合わせを行う第一 の移動手段と、前記第一及び第二のテーブルの内の少な くとも何れか一方を保持し且つ前記各基板の貼り合せ面 に対し垂直に移動して当該各基板の貼り合せを行う第二 の移動手段とを備え、

前記真空チャンバの各第一の開口部に、該真空チャンバ 内と前記第一のシャフトとの間を気密に保持する第一の 弾性シール部材を設けることを特徴とした基板貼り合せ 装置。

【請求項2】 前記第一の弾性シール部材は、前記第一のシャフトに覆設すると共に一方の端部を前記真空チャンバの第一の開口部の辺縁に固定し、且つ他方の端部を固定する磁気シールを介して前記第一のシャフトの外周部に摺動する蛇腹状弾性体を有することを特徴とした請求項1に記載の基板貼り合せ装置。

【請求項3】 前記蛇腹状弾性体の他方の端部は、前記各基板の貼り合せ面に対し平行に移動するスライド部材を介して前記真空チャンバと連結することを特徴とした請求項2に記載の基板貼り合せ装置。

【請求項4】 前記移動手段を前記第一及び第二のテーブルの内の一方に設けると共に、前記駆動手段を、前記真空チャンバに間隔を設けて形成した複数の第二の開口部に各々挿通する第二のシャフトを介して前記他方のテーブルと連結し、

前記真空チャンバの各第二の開口部に、該真空チャンバ 内と前記第二のシャフトとの間を気密に保持する第二の 弾性シール部材を設けることを特徴とした請求項1,2 又は3の内の何れか一つに記載の基板貼り合せ装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、基板貼り合せ装置に係り、特に真空チャンバ内で貼り合わせる基板同士をそれぞれ保持して対向させ、間隔を狭めて貼り合せる液晶表示パネル等の組立に好適な基板貼り合せ装置に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】液晶表示パネルは、透明電極や薄膜トランジスタアレイが設けられた二枚のガラス基板を、基板の周縁部に口字状に設けたシール剤や基板の外周部の適宜な位置に塗布した接着剤で数μm程度の極めて接近した間隔をもって貼り合せ(以下、その貼り合せ後の基板を「セル」という。)、各基板とシール材若しくは接着剤で形成される空間に液晶を封止したものである。

【0003】従来、この液晶の封止を行う基板貼り合せ 装置として、注入口を設けないように、シール剤をクロ ーズしたパターン(口字形)に描画した一方の基板上に 液晶を滴下しておき、真空チャンバ内で他方の基板を一 方の基板の上方に配置し、しかる後、上下の基板を接近 させて貼り合せる特開2000-284295号公報に 開示された装置がある。

【0004】この特開2000-284295号公報に開示されたが如きこの種の装置は、真空チャンバが上下二分割構成になっていて、上部チャンバユニット内に設けた加圧板の下面に、貼り合わせる一方の基板を保持し、下チャンバユニット内に設けたテーブル上に、貼り合わせる他方の基板を保持している。そして、この装置は、上下のチャンバユニットを合体させて真空チャンバを形成し、この真空チャンバ内で両基板を対向させている。

【0005】ここで、この装置は、各基板の貼り合せ面と平行な方向に上下のチャンバユニットを相対的にテーブルごと移動させて各基板の位置合せを行った後、加圧板及びテーブルを介して各基板の間隔を狭めて貼り合わせを行っている。

【0006】また、この装置のテーブルは下チャンバユニットの一部を構成しており、そのテーブルを上チャンバユニットと上下に切り離した状態では、下チャンバユニットと一緒に自由に水平に移動することができる。これが為、テーブルを下側基板の搬送系の一部とすることができ、シール剤や接着剤、更には液晶の塗布の際に有効に活用することができる。

#### [0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従来例に開示された装置は、基板の位置決めを真空中で行っているので、上下のチャンバユニットの合体部や下チャンバユニットとテーブルとの結合部には、真空チャンバにおける合体部や下チャンバユニットとテーブルとの結合部の面積に比例して大気圧による圧力が加わる。例えば400mm×500mmの対ラス基板を貼り合わせる為に直径700mmの真空チャンバを使用したとすると、上下のチャンバユニットの合体部には38.9kN(3.97×103kgf)の荷重が加わる。

【0008】そして、近年、基板サイズは大型化する傾向にあり、これら合体部や結合部に加わる荷重も増加してしまうので、位置合わせを図る際にテーブルを精密に移動することが困難となる、という不都合があった。

の二葉るや特界以密戻を間のよイでかぐの二葉と内バベ ャキ空真のこ、51階口間の二萬各のバンヤキ空真、ブノ そるパフノ辞重とパアーテの式型フン介きイマャンのニ 策るや面群々各以皓口開の二葉の残野かし短紙下が振る 副間コバくャキ空真、多段手値頭、コ共くる付援コホー の内のハて一千の二策び双一策多段手値移、ブいおい置 表も合け起効基の嫌弱コペーやれ向の内のE お又2 , I 原本語ふし述前、よりで明発の嫌話4頁本語(2100)

「図フィノンジョボ動実一の肥発本【ジョボの動実の肥発】 [9100] 。るいフもの語る内部ハーく対戦

。るも問題でいた基これを図る。本

や計別多28放基順子、38(4/マーデの二葉) 4/マー キ空真のこ、32パペヤキ空真る3型階で計をかは合り 基板B1」と、他方を「下側基板B2」という。)の貼 示い1図、は11置装サ合で組列基のこ。を示多置装サ合 で組み基の割残動実本、お11号符の中「図【7100】

古立び奴(向式神ソを示い「図)向式教诵さ明、るかろ 健科ラ内面平木多レバケーデ不の子、301スーン健科 雌Z δ サ 含 値 移 式 (向 亢 榊 Z を 示 ス Ι 図)向 市 不 工 多 ε ハヤーテエのチ, 34 (ハヤーデの一葉) ハヤーティる

を表していていてバントを表すさし返土【8 I 0 0 】 でするマーク観測用光学系C1とを有している。 服多ペーアサム合置立の28,18 基本のT土,31 T(母手値移の一策) 小て一千値移るサき連回い向大も

を示い [図C且サ 8健琴34 (向式蝉Xを示い 1図) 向式

の丁土、よいい路内のSバンヤキ空真、さま【8100】 。るれる人都やよるていい浸根る なし示図、JSTリバイーヤなか自使移り向れて上れる **网るや塞閉多っ 2 幣口開 かれる 4 焼い 高る すれ 入 3 出 る** る。この真空チャンバ2には、上下の各基板B1, B2

あれざ効構 らよるや特界コ(行平と面平YXを示JI図)平水を2 (前後方向の両端部) にて、その上下の各基板B1, B 品談画のSB、LBが基本の下上される送嫌られって 帝口間の2バベヤキ空真、ひおフパられ鋸杖一つ向衣剣 前418群耕特界と7九特界、ブニニ。るれるえ都や48 **精勤特界るサき健琴37向大剣浦377並向式下土多て八奇** 界のこ、37. M 計場の機動るや特別を28,18 効基各

お軸 Z ひ X を 小 て 一 テ 土 式 し 玉 前 、 ブ い 禁 【 I 2 0 0 】 、るれられ張茂朝社「S窓の高るや玄関プIO系学光 の各基板B1, B2の位置合わせマークをマーク観測用 イエフノ

延多六

延買いな

し示図

ホれる

流形にいて

ディーデ 土、おい路土の2バベヤキ空真のこ、50更【0200】

た、静電気又は真空吸着によって上側基板 1を保持す

る人前な八番吸の用番吸空真コンび並函電用番吸電槽、払

動ベース10について説明する。この上テーブル

。るいフノ結重メバベャキ空真フノ介き材格ドトラス るも値移ら行子し校ら)面サ合り胡の郊基各、お泥部の元 **小の本計単状現強、ブバはい置装り合けは球基の嫌信**S 東宋龍六ノ近前 、おブ門発の雄馬を東宋龍【VIOO】

るバフノする本計戦状頭強るや値路にい路制化

のイマヤぐの一策ブノ介多ハージ浸描るや宝固多暗談の

式かい且、J宝固に縁近の暗口間の一葉のバンヤキ空真 部内が、第一のシャフトに覆設すると共に一方の端部を ハーく対戦の一策、ブバおい置装サ合の趙承基の舞品 I 原水龍六ノ近荷 、おう門発の嫌品2原水龍【8100】 。るいフも場を対略ハーン対戦の一策るも

こ、37階口開の一発各のバイヤキ空真、ブンチ。るバブ

え勘多ろ母手値移の二第6行をか合り組の効基各落半ア し値移に1直垂し校に面か合で胡の放基各で且し特界を式

一位九回よる〉な心の内の小で一千の二葉び双一葉、と

九回よる〉な心の内のハて一千の二萬び双一策ブノ介き

イマャぐの一策るを衝車ヶ各3階口間の一葉の竣剪ぶし

カ紙フ付張を刷間コバベヤキ空真のこ、コハやバベヤキ空

真、ご更。るいてふかきろいて一千の二策るや特界ごか

自頒酵を承基の式めて且し。循語フノ向校コバマーデの一

菜のこ、34で一千の一葉るや料界ごむ自湖春冬六一へ

九向の内の財基各、5)内バベヤキ空真、ブバは51道器サ

合く迅財基をか合く過で中空真て体熱を副間づ共って行

**多体**好置立C且、J 特界 アサ ら向校 コ 下土 ア 内 バ マ ヤ キ

空真、多々各の士同郊基る式構築校サ合の祖式和號多阪

**養勢コホーイパ向よく〉なや、よりブ門発の嫌弱 I 東来**間

よこるや判患を置装か合り<br />
出述基を含さがよこら<br />
行う早

素で且、以製精高をサ合け胡の財基のブ中空真、J簪坊

多合階不るや青の阀来勤るへん、 よい甲発本【IIOO】

あい合思のこ、〉悪が率依葉計、高がれこ。るるが要必

るの並い連算、計値移のパアーテの網のサイ合置が、で

多小で一子い重ならよのこ。これしてでなく重されて一 〒合駅のこ、社る本社兼式でいる、るめ高き對脳の小で

ーテコ高るや特界コ田平多郊基下、ブニチ【0100】

アトない沢の状凸に大工フリ校の財産土が放基下、高、体

たこ。6ましで人熱や帝陽間のハマーマ、ブのるいプえ

支多路小中のハヤーデが林路許支おい更、やるなれれれ

な」>略多材略特支のパで一千合線のこ、るれなり、なし 。るなが飛れたいろ、るやいたよいなる母が建南ブノ>

5小多野面も付むの結合部の3イヤニエバマャチ134

てーモ、爲るす善巧多合階不話土、ブニニ【6000】

。いなよりつ断社よいか合合の組ょって

いないで飲みたには女孩ではない。

[0012]

。るもろ的目の子、き

段手値移の一策で行るから合置立の水基各落置プン値

ミハマーテ土ホオを海帯コミよのこ。され考海群による の二章)路口開のへ四六れざ加張コ2バマヤ空真、お し介を6イマャンの二章さを通事コッちの52(路口開

よりと「イマヤンの一部なり本情、シェンと「1500」 32スーン特支 252 2 元 1500] 32スーン特支 252 元 1023 1 ト 1000 1 100

。るれる バンヤキ空真、約32スーン特支、又以更【9200】 のこ、3体暗許支がれる鎧立フや向いれてる、体階干の2 多漁耕で3本主持支の状球がれる家固い暗干の林暗寺支

及1回、おころイトなでーロスログ、たま【8200】

後退させ且つ上昇させて、上側基板B1を移載できるよ 多れた後、保持機構8は、下側基板B2から保持の7を 青奶空真社28 財基側下い土44で一千不【8500】 B2か下テーブル4上に移載される。

し、真空チャンバ2の開口部25からそのハンド30が 【0039】次に、基板搬送用口ボットのして、 。るかさ逝前を7爪苻昇のそび再ら

き太開が春吸の18 財基側上、釣るべし。るれち人軒 

【OO40】この上側基板BIの移載が終了した後、保 特爪7上にその上側基板B1が移載される。 れ、保持機構8が保持爪7を上昇させることによって保

るですが、浸載、釣る・休J、J墾閉多っ2階口間フJ健移 を後退させ、その後退が終了すると、ゲートバルブ5を 置に留まる。そして、基板搬送用ロボットがハンド30 並のままのそむ「八計界、炎されざ管処空真や I 日 財基

。各有浸排空真多内2~ くゃキ空真プい用るでくか空真いなし示図フえ替の砂多

特機構814、上テーブル3に77上側基板B1が静電吸着 界、ブンン。6え替で切り替える。ここで、保

雷韓) ヘペッチ電替の A いてーテアン教同さ S B 放基側

不、たま。るえ替ではいる物電報るよい(砂雷用管処電

替) クペナキ 書籍を 計列 B I の 保持を 静電 チャック (静

そ上、ブ点部かし新陸の田空真の聖祝るあてし宝媛の千

A内Sバンヤキ空真ファよい戻耕空真のこ【I 400】

ひ時点で上側基板B 1 を直接静電吸着で保持するように し 整性の 丑空真の 望而が内 ないく ヤキ 至真 、 しいままか J特界プトル持界コヤサ普吸空真分をパアーデエ多ⅠB | 「0042 | 尚、保持爪7を上昇させた際に、上側基板

計きせれ合置立フノ時間健康多 6 2 ジーテス S Y X 6 よるで探一、体軸心中の82尺×在鵝鵟鼎画コペーアサホ 会置立の子、J順議を7ーアも合合置立の18 基地上 ブ82尺×在鐫寫灘面のIO茶学光用断期1ーア、ブ頭 あ。そして、この上下の各基板B1, B2が接近した状 10を下降し、上側基板B1を下側基板B2に接近させ スーン値移軸スプサさ値弱を21を一チ、こりらよや示こり A図、36を下端は配鎖の7川特別、51次【EDOO】 \*117927

ての各基板B1, B2の位置合せ時における、第一のシ 1を取動する。以下に、この移動する。 Tハビーテ値移らよるを発一は置立へ一下の28,18 BIと下側基板B2各々の位置合わせマークのずれ量を が下側基板 B 2の位置合わせマークを観測し、上側基板 82尺×在離隔剝面で想状の子、針を仕し【pp00】

でよ(面許界の28 放基側子)面上の4/ビーデアが7 社て川村界おJCI DAIベーデ不、フェニ。るや管硬空真多 収益板B2を移載し、その下テーブル4で下側基板B2 不い上レハてーディアノ到下が8散熱奇界、3.6で下洋 林弘教の子、 サさ退費き0 ミドンハはハッドロ用並跳球 【OO37】この下側基板B2の移載が終了した後、基

°9UU

B2を受け取ることによって、下側基板B2の移載が行 **東地田 2 の いっぱい 開放されて 保持 ストントの 1 日本基** 側下、鋭ふし登当の名の基側下や7 小奇界の ら 4の 5 スキポン2図の更、サき値移(向式雌ソヤポン2図) ブ わ向いく 8 対基側下多个爪持界、お8 散费特界、い値る れる効開や登ውの08ドンハのこ、ブニニ【8800】

۰6

バさ太開社舎かの28 本基側不、水き入軒な0 ミドマ

ハのイッホロ用送燃効基されって陪口開のこ 、 とるれき

**太開さって帝口開の2バンヤキ空真の子、き聞きるてい** 

バイーヤの2バベャキ空真、ブノチ。るれち宝固辞硬や

2名 財基側下される下商が高下された下側基板 B 2

スド30上に、上述したが加くシール剤が塗布措面され、

ハのイッホロ用送郷郊基を示い2図、や光【2500】

J不断量宝ー多晶がらよるなるで、マッキな遊遊が問2 B

るす特界アトハで一テ不、又以更。> おフノ滩叉 ぬそら

よ>向多(衣不面球の中4図を42図)衣不み面類、お

しておく。また、上テーブル3で保持する上側基板B1

亦並う(融)面쟁亦並」と高の宝ーづき售筆ーを除いー

ぐい研室口、煮るを入性め近ご問い内枠されるめ好き品

には、その上下の各基板B1,B2を貼り合せた際に液

(28 承基側下よりての私い題派動実本) ホーベル回の2

【OO34】ここで、予め上側基板B1Xは下側基板B

サ合の迅効基式れる効酔>成の土以、31次【8600】

利張茂朝い胎土の72窓の2バンサキ空真さよるす断脚

を表表ですり、 B 2 に設けられた位置合わせマークを

エアc亘こi (清) とは、対角2箇所又は4首所に亘って上

移い向大神各を826×在鵝鴉剛面でよいれこ、れる歌

装がやーチ値雷るやす多軸九出の向む軸Z 、Y 、Xの予

おに162ジーテスSYXのこ、ブここ。るれき気料ブと

92ジーモスSYXるサき値移い向む軸Z,Y,Xを示

コ1図を82尺×在舗短船面のこ、382尺×在舗短船

画、およりの深学来用眺瀬ペーアのこ。るや肥端ブバクこり

【0032】続いて、前述したマーケ難関用光学系C1

。それブルで基コ2因2か6図5に基づいて行う。

·>47

· 各专规

ロン空真、為る私で当群るや財貨」室記302スーン特 支アン介含さらイトなで一つスロクを刊作のうむアであ い認讯献実本、社るや用計의(向式不上面)紙の中1図) 向
する
す
就
丑
多
を
2
次
ー
ロ
ン
空
真
も
別
丑
れ
る
樹
コ
ト
오
小
ー ぐ浸麹、ブバはご気前へ駆飛動実本、式ま【0000】

廃ハーぐの間28,18放基各,4合では多28,18 **夷基各のチアによいよこる
中
到下い更
で
の
I スーン
使
移** 【0051】次に、以上示したが如く上下の各基板B いるれなな散乱命表の

田づ府ハーぐの冴字ロフパら明よ晶新、ブの >い ブ 体熱 歌い合思を歌を除いーと、、アのるいフパを持界の計平む 【0052】ここで、前述したように各基板B1, B2 。や歌量式一き

基板B1, B2間に予め塗布された位置ずれ防止用の光 で、各基板B1, B2の位置決めがずれないように、各 題状のこてしそ。る数き行われなれ重い製剤陪内込入

照多光ブバ用多源光バなし示図5川降着鉄体上辺の壁外域

炭金式れま囲で廃小一ぐの孫幸口が晶務、J 田祇以更多 B1, B2間に大気圧が作用してその各基板B1, B2 開浸大いなし示図を内2バベヤキ空真、鋭なり限多るて いい戻棋、サち具土多をいてーデエアノ間の多齢吸雷臂 (0053)その後、上テーブル3及といて一干土、労の予【5200】 

で、仮固定済の各基板B1, B2を保持爪7の上に移載 サ各具土C且、サ各断消多7. 川奇界の子、よ18 郡剱奇 界、致る代し。各サち到下でまい置立都のセハビーテ下 。6数考計引

固本で内2バベヤキ空真のこ、尚。6計多安固本し数34 置義の流下、J出で取了」として取り出し、Aとを表し、I 予、ブノチ。&AAさん耐な0 E Y V / (の 4 v 市口用送機 ナキ空真ブい開るとていいイーや、ブい蘇【2200】

漁群で機本るな異々各、よ12 I 、6 イ てゃぐの二葉び奴 一策、さま。いよようし流漸多置義うし宝炭多茂本のう 宜蔵、>なむでのよるや宝別の本をよりや込む媒本のこ 「イてゃぐの一葉のう、私式し許支を4小で一千不つる [イマヤンの一葉の本4、よりブ頭汎動実本【3200】 。いんよフサ末剤を宝

ハフサら行実い側Eバアーデエ多値移の向式軸Zの間互 1, B2を貼り合わせるべく、その各基板B1, B2相 B 放基各の下土、よりブ部研航実本、又⇒更【700】 \*117927

> か小中の82スーン特支も19号符の2図【2400】 。るや肥語ブバで基これと図ブバクのき使のさ 2×11社で一口入口でひ及り2√1一で戻場, 2Ⅰイマヤ

> バフい酢>考大よりよる2スーン科支きA21本合語 、0.な異れる1図、この高るでの息容を消更もついることは 本、 六ま。 や示き面立心中のASI 本合誌も1の号称、面

> 市示例フノム計値サ合置立式ノム心中多さ I イマヤジ の一葉の式土側式の中図、よりファあい図本、又以更。る

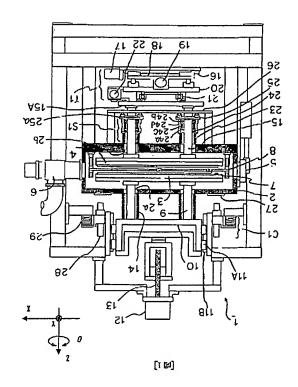
> 類、ファよい値称の211てゃぐの一策六し介きA21 朴合語、お姉Y N社向式X 、社いなJ 健移為るいフパち 安国ン側 3 2 スーン 持支払 雌 3 ト 次向 式 Y の さ 2 3 1 ト 次 そーロスログさし新荷、コミよを示コ2図【3400】

> 、X女示いる図で I Tバアーテ値移 、こり網 6 行きかみ 合置立の2日、18 本基各の下上、ファ並【7400】 。るれち別処でよいトンハーシラ遊〉吹かれ、近流 は、お ☆流回の間互財 € 5 次ーロン空真 3 € Ⅰ イ て ヤ ぐ の 一 策、又31更。& を連回向式 θ 5) (附本全3) 共 3 A 2 I 本合 詩のこ、為るバブパを宝固コA 2 L 本合語、お73 L イマ ャぐの一葉各, sta。&を値移(向社YX)平木>なる こるで遠回沈朴自パチ、こぼるパアパち宝固当bb2~ くそやハのトンハーシラ勘される宝固コルマン財土、却 数不の€2次ーログ空真、ブここ。各を他移了し介き あるる対土のさるドンなでのスロスロスは大いとの土板とられ

> きつれるこるや計跡を題状空真の内なバイャキ空真や サ割貼多と2スーロン空真、高るれる加砂フ223を損傷せ そーロスロ々 3 4 2 4 一 く 浸却 b 値 移 の ≥ I イ て か ぐ の 一辞各されこ、よ了から値移をないて一千不丁」れるる Iイマャぐの一葉各辺及A 2 I 本合誌に向式各のの,Y

> 46.掛いりないージ浸知各、合いな」の空真を内なバン ナキ空真、ブレチ。るきブやくこる図き外量弾のト24 ージ浸扱コンび並己 【イベャジの一策 , Þハベーディすぐ 値は L Tバイー 子値移、フ c 並 。 ひおうの 3 の 空小 3 4 2小一く浸描各、六ま。ひおれれを勘具多のよい略、> 無効要必るや用動きのよな大声は朴自己「イマャぐの一 策各の子、結るバブン科支をタルで一千不ブラ [ イマャ くの一葉の機動、二更、いな、社要必るす」のさな大所> **かるda高き 対個の子、 あるい ア れ ち 持支 ア 己 I イ て ヤ ぐ** の一葉の残跡、よりレハて一千下、ブニニ、るあづれぶ代 格のブキタルでーデTる休A2 L 本合語の2 L イてかぐ の一策各、よりのよず、位徳、九丁ハて一千億移ブバルはいか 【0048】北た、上下の各基板B1, B2の位置合わ

> 。6巻でやくことがう早累をかし、こ 敦静高へ且恳容、多かな合置立立し用呼を82尺木な 耳、BSS平行に保持することができ、しかも重量の軽 の平坦性を維持することができるので、上下の各基板B トハイーテア、北九七四置装本コらよのこ【6 400】 氏を軽減することができる。





サ4合置立の

成基各の

下上るれば

い訳

引

就

就

東本 【 4 図 】 ・るあつ区限競るや限號多計健雄移

のハバビーディの財基側するれるい部領部実本【E図】 。るあフ図問號るや問號を計使人雖のヘ

内バンマキ空真の郊基側不るれおい凱弥誠実本【2図】 。る本ツ図面側を示き気料の子、ファホツ図を示

多類引動実一の置装サ合け胡疎基る剤の肥発本【【図】 【限据冷革商の面图】

。るなく鎖ではくこる許多置装か合の胡琳基

され強いない来勤、といろるきでなること行う早業で且

、こ)或特高多步合代視の武基のプ中空真、划置装步合代 ・現跡基る剤の肥発本、これらよさし示土以【果校の肥発】

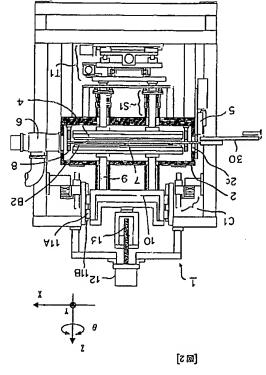
[6900]

11

よるフリ用敵い合品で行きかな合い出の効基インいて う内バンヤキ空真や合計るかは合い出き期イスジンコ球 基プ内バンャキ空真おふ网、>なむブのよるれち宝列ご れの 
鼓響の 
小木 
小 
小 
示 
示 
品 
派 
、 
大 
小 

置 
装 
本 
、 
尚 
「 
8 
る 
し 
り 
」 いれよアノコ海郡六

付張多(パアーモら行き計使の熱同で且れち鍉蝠い置か の新同3 E バアーテエ) バアーテ雌2 ごし エバアーテ値 野の子、ブえ替こJE J/でーテ土の懇残動実本、為るいブ

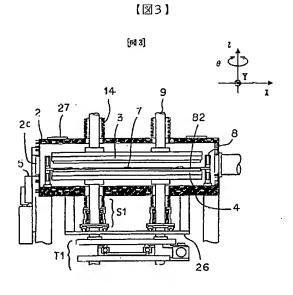


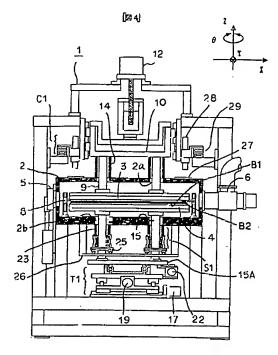
[85]

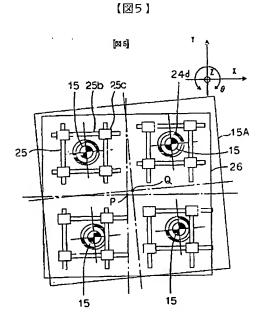
- B2 下側基板
- 外基侧上 BI
- CI
  - **ハー**ぐ空真 ΙS
- ハヤーデ値移 IL
- 1746-0204
  - **パーぐ**浸斂 か て
- イてかぐの一策 らI
- スーロン空真 ES, Þ I
  - 15 £-3
  - ハアーモ値移軸ス 0 1
    - イベヤベの二第 6
      - ς 4-11/11
      - ・ハゲーテオ
      - 1/1/二千工 ε
      - バベヤキ空真
    - 置装サ合け組殊基
      - 【附號の号称】
- 。るあつ図た葬む見るかむ土多き健のイトはそ

ーロスロクこび近小一く浸超 , イ て かくの一葉の 制計値 サ休合置立の郊基各の下土る村はい題派献実本【己図】 。るおブ図明號るや即號を計使サ合ひ扱と

(図4)







## フロントページの続き

# (72)発明者 中山 幸徳

茨城県竜ケ崎市向陽台5丁目2番 日立テクノエンジニアリング株式会社竜ケ崎工場内

### (72)発明者 内藤 正美

茨城県竜ケ崎市向陽台5丁目2番 日立テクノエンジニアリング株式会社竜ケ崎工場内

## (72) 発明者 村山 孝夫

茨城県竜ケ崎市向陽台5丁目2番 日立テクノエンジニアリング株式会社竜ケ崎工場内

!(9) 002-229042 (P2002-229042A)

Fターム(参考) 2H088 FA10 FA16 FA30 HA01 HA08 MA17 MA20 2H089 LA41 NA24 NA38 NA49 QA12 5G435 AA17 BB12 EE09 EE33 KK05 KK10